

eastern plant with "Inflorescence compact, many-flowered" (var. *confertiflorum*) is evident.

7. *G. PYRENAICUM* Burm. f. Sp. Geran. 27 (1759). Adventive from Europe: roadside-ditches near Quebec and very locally elsewhere.

8. *G. PUSILLUM* Burm. f. l. c. (1759). Naturalized from Europe: Massachusetts to southern British Columbia and southward.

9. *G. MOLLE* L. Sp. Pl. 682 (1753). Adventive from Europe: chiefly in lawns and grass-land, Nova Scotia to British Columbia and southward.

CEANOTHUS OVATUS Desf., var. *PUBESCENS* T. & G. MICHIGAN: wind-swept crests, crevices and talus of sandstone-conglomerate, West Bluff, Keweenaw Co., no. 3414; sandy barrens west of Norway, Dickinson Co., no. 3415.

The glabrous, typical *Ceanothus ovatus* is well represented from Michigan; I find no records for var. *pubescens*.

C. SANGUINEUS Pursh. MICHIGAN: wind-swept crests, crevices and talus of sandstone-conglomerate, West Bluff, Keweenaw Co., no. 3416; dry, deciduous woods at base of greenstone and calcareous conglomerate bluffs, east of Eagle Harbor, no. 3,417 (shrubs up to 3 m. high).

Recorded from the same general area (Copper Harbor) by Farwell, RHODORA, xvii. 230 (1915). Otherwise very local east of the Pacific Slope. See p. 209 and MAP 6.

VIOLA SEPTENTRIONALIS Greene, var. **grisea**, var. nov. (TAB. 375), foliis lanceolato-deltoideis vel anguste lanceolato-ovatis utrinque griseo-pilosis.—MICHIGAN: dry sandy plain near Driggs, Schoolcraft Co., July 2, 1934, *Fernald & Pease*, no. 3430 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

Superficially *Viola septentrionalis*, var. *grisea* is so similar to *V. novae-angliae* House that, without close examination, it could readily pass as that species. It has, however, the characteristic capsule and strongly ciliate sepal-auricles (FIG. 3) and the seeds of *V. septentrionalis* and gray pilosity such as is not found in *V. novae-angliae*. Its pubescence is that of the common eastern *V. septentrionalis* but much denser (FIG. 2), whence the name, and its leaf-blades much narrower than in the characteristic eastern plant.

(To be continued)

TILLAEA AQUATICA ON LONG ISLAND.—This little plant of brackish shores has been reported from New York State only from the banks of the Hudson River near Peekskill (House, Bull. N. Y. State Museum

254. 375 (1924)). It was therefore interesting to find it growing on tidal mud in the Carman River near South Haven (*Svenson* no. 6397). —H. K. SVENSON, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

NOTES ON THE NORTHERN RANGE OF ZIZANIA IN
MANITOBA

A. I. HALLOWELL

IN the course of an ethnological study of the Saulteaux Indians of the Berens River, conducted during the past three summers, the writer has collected a considerable amount of ethno-botanical data. The river mentioned rises in Ontario, flows northwestward and empties into Lake Winnipeg at approximately $52^{\circ} 20'$ N. Lat. The band of Indians farthest up the river inhabits the neighborhood of Lake Pekangikum (Ont.) some 260 miles from the mouth. A second band, the Grand Rapids group, occupies the district midway between the Pekangikum band and the Berens River band proper, located at the mouth of the river.

Among the other items *Zizania aquatica* L., although not as important today as formerly, is a food plant well known to all of these Indians. This use of *Zizania*, paralleled by many American natives elsewhere, would scarcely be worth recording in a botanical journal were it not for the fact that data obtained on the precise localities where the plant flourishes in abundance, seems to indicate that it grows somewhat farther north than has hitherto been reported in this area. Many years ago, for example, when Prof. A. E. Jenks published his "Wild-Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes"¹ he included data obtained from botanists and the botanical literature on the geographical range of *Zizania*. He stated its northern limits to be approximately 50° .² Even in the "Check List of Manitoba Flora" issued by the Botany Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, 1922, the only locality specified for *Zizania* is Sturgeon Creek, in the southern part of the Province. Yet until recently the native Indians of various localities east of Lake Winnipeg and almost as far north as 53° have been annually harvesting the plant and utilizing it as one of their staple foods for many years.

My personal interest in the range of *Zizania* grew out of the ques-

¹ Bureau of American Ethnology, 19th Annual Report, 1900.

² Op. cit. Part 2, p. 1028.